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Britain and Ireland; by Charles Butler, Esq. Barrister, 6d.

The Balance held between the Catholics and Dissenters; by John Rippingham, 2s. 6d.

Observations on the pathetic Letter of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, to her husband the Prince Regent, 1s.

Suppressed Evidence; or, R——l intriguing; being the History of a Courtship, Marriage, and Separation, exemplified in the fate of the Princess of —— 1s. 6d.

The advantages of a general Peace, fairly and dispassionately demonstrated, reprinted with permission from the Edinburgh Review; to which is subjoined, the Leicester Petition for Peace, 2d.

Anticipation of marginal Notes, on the declaration of government of the 9th Jan. 1813, in the American National Intelligencer, 1s. 6d.

The Rejected Democrats in England, and Downfall of Bonaparte in France, 2s. 6d.

Catholic Oppression; a paradoxical Argumentation; being the Skeleton of a Letter intended to have been written on perusing "The Substance of a Speech intended to have been spoken by William Thorp against Catholic Emancipation"; by an Unfortunate Sufferer.

SERMON.

The Grounds of Unitarian Dissent; a Sermon, preached Nov. 15th, 1812, at the opening of the Chapel in Union Place, Glasgow; by the Rev. James Yates, M.A.

THEOLOGY.

A Letter to the Protestant Dissenters of South Creak, in the County of Norfolk, on Mystery: the two natures of God and Man, supposed by some to be in Jesus Christ: the Doctrine of the Trinity, &c. by Luke Kirby Sutton, Lincolnshire.

IRISH PUBLICATIONS.

Gallery of Portraits, painted by an old and celebrated master, and re-touched by an Irish Artist, 3s. 3d.

Calumny exposed; or, an Answer to a late Publication, sanctioned by the Committee of Frederic-street Lancasterian Sunday and Daily Schools, called "A plain Statement," and wherein the Misrepresentations of that Pamphlet are refuted, and the Principles and Conduct of the New Sunday School Society are vindicated. Belfast printed.

REVIEW.

Five Letters to Sir William C. Smith, Bart., on Catholic relief, the affairs of Ireland, and the conduct of the new Parliament; to which are [is] added, a Sixth Letter, with notes on the former; the second edition. By John Bernard Trotter, Esq. Dublin, printed by C. Crookes, p.p. 62.

When a man relinquishes the opinions which he formerly held, or affected to hold, it is but right to exhibit the political Proteus to public view. Our author thinks it is his interest to change sides, not only to give up his former political friends, and to exchange the friends of Fox, on whose shoulders, "a tom-tit twittering on an eagle's back," he formerly attempted to rise, but to desert the cause of the people, and his once favourite plan of Catholic Emancipation, for the purpose of procuring place, and indiscriminately loading the Regent with his praise. If he had confined himself to renouncing one party, and enlisting under the banners of another, we should not have attempted to mark his change. For our parts, we belong to no party, except the party of the people, and view the two existing ones of the INS and the OUTS with nearly equal suspicion.

It appears a duty to mark the present apostacy of a writer, who formerly professed much attachment to the cause of liberty, and who employed his talents, at all times ostentatious, showy, and unsubstantial, in advocating the cause of the people. Now in obscure and entangled periods, he opposes, or rather craftily seeks to embarrass, Catholic Emancipation, because, as he says, it has not been clearly defined, although he cautiously abstains from giving any thing approaching to a definition of it himself, as if wishing to involve his subject in studied obscurity, and writing in a highly declamatory and frothy style, yet he ventures to blame declamation,* by which, he hints, the Catholic cause is chiefly supported. It has been one of the disadvantages under which the Catholics have laboured from the very commencement of the vindication of their claims, that they have been subjected to the artifices of needy adventurers, and *trading PATRIOTS*,

* It is an ancient canon of criticism, that it is shameful to object to another, what the writer is notoriously guilty of himself.

who have too frequently used them as the ladders to their ambition, without any sincere or disinterested regard for their cause. Of such they should especially be cautious, for they have already suffered much, and often, by being dupes to designing men, who, for sinister purposes, have become their temporary advocates, and deserted them in the hour of trial. Does the present writer afford an exception? He views every thing with the jaundiced eye of party. The man who formerly boasted of belonging to the party of Fox, now, with equal facility, implores to be admitted as an underling to the other party, and to the Prince. "Who wants me?" is the motive to action with such men. Fox, with all his virtues and good qualities, was misled by an attachment to party. But what was only a light shade in his honest character, becomes a most disgusting object in those in whom sincerity is wanting. A thorough-paced party-man admits no considerations of right or wrong. They are all absorbed in the promotion of his own fortune. Party men are the bane of a country.

These Letters contain an unvaried encomium on the Prince Regent; and the writer even steps out of his way for the purpose of eulogy or defence. The letters of the Prince of Wales are awkwardly and abruptly brought forward, for the purposes of flattering the Prince, and undertaking an officious defence of him; with what justice, and how applicable, the reader may judge, when he finds, that one defence set up in a note at page 58, is, that "In Gaul, and perhaps in Britain, husbands and fathers had a very great authority over their wives and children, even so great as to put them to death."

The Duke of Richmond; Lord Liverpool, the deceased Perceval, the Irish Attorney and Solicitor General, are daubed with his praise, while censure is thrown on the Duke of Leinster, and the Marquis of Downshire, who not being in place under the Prince, the true criterion of merit

according to the present views of the writer, are sneered at, as being deficient in the study of history and mankind, in their late advocacy of the claims of the Catholics.

The aim of the writer appears to get into place, under the present mea, and then all things will be well. Such is consistent conduct in a man deserting one party, and offering himself to another. To such characters, "Changing of masters is like changing of gloves," but to us, the advocates of the party of the people, this traffic is detestable. We care not for men, but look only to measures. A corrupt government will always have venal supporters, but in the bickerings and contentions for the share of the spoil, the people, if they are wise, will keep aloof, and treat the unprincipled demagogue, without virtue, merely struggling to raise himself on popular favour, and the man flattering the possessors of power, with equal contempt.

"All the world's a stage;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts."

It is useful to draw aside the mask. If by the language of harsh, though just censure, we cannot make men honest, at least, let us point them to government as men not worthy the wages they venally demand for their apostacy. Let us endeavour to spoil their market, and above all things, let us especially guard the people against being longer imposed on by pretended friends, who are far worse than open enemies. Patriotism in dishonest hands, has long been a gainful trade.

To show that our censure has not been too severe, we could submit many extracts, which would sustain our bill of indictment, but want of room compels us to be brief. We implead him before the tribunal of public opinion. This is the duty of a free press. Let the people pronounce the verdict: to the letters we refer them for a full exposition of the writer's present temper, and future prospects. K.

DOCUMENT RELATING TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In the last Sessions of Parliament, the House of Commons came to a resolution,

that, "the House would early in the next Session take into its most serious consideration the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such final, conciliatory